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**THE NEWS THIS MORNING.**

**FOREIGN.**—The Grand Prix de Paris was won by Marquis de Gahay's *Admiral*. Frank J. Gould's *Cambourge* being second, the latter's jockey, Mr. Main, an availing protest at being crowded.  
Indications in Paris were that Joseph Caillaux, retiring Minister of Finance, would be asked to form a Cabinet. The official dispatch from King George's coronation were entertained severely by the resident diplomatic representatives of their countries; John Hays Hammond, American envoy, visited Windsor Castle before dining at the White House, where the latter's jockey, Mr. Main, an availing protest at being crowded.  
Napoleon, died at his chateau near Turin.  
**DOMESTIC.**—A dispatch from Ithaca, N. Y., stated that Hiram Corson had been quarantined over a thousand volumes to the Cornell Library.  
The efforts to find the body of Charles L. Weymouth, supposed to have been killed and buried three years ago, have been in vain.  
More than three hundred of the one thousand delegates against the adoption of the American Institute of Homeopathy arrived at Narragansett Pier for the sixty-seventh annual session.  
The bodies of a young club member and athlete and a valuable starting pitcher, who were killed in a fight, were found in the Ohio River, near Cincinnati.  
The number of deaths resulting from the explosion on a river barge at Memphis on Saturday, was swollen to twenty.  
It was learned at Frankfurt, Ky., that United States Senator Thomas H. Paynter had withdrawn from the Senate race in that state, leaving the field open to Congressman Olin J. James.  
**CITY.**—The Hamburg, from Naples, was held at quarantine because a boy died at sea, perhaps from cholera; La Providence and Duca degli Abruzzi were released.  
The Fire Department has started a crusade against garages that violate the fire laws, and a public hearing on new regulations will be held on July 17.  
Three women fainting in the rush to the street from a Van Nest dance hall, which was burned, the fire department called 150 companies were on the floor.  
It was said that the pawnbrokers welcomed the revival of the custom whereby the police furnish them a list of stolen articles.  
Mr. Scott, a complimentary dinner given for him by the Actors' Society.  
**THE WEATHER.**—Indications for today: Unsettled, with showers. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 69 degrees; lowest, 62.  
**EMBARRASSED.**  
Democratic newspapers which have been advocating enlarged federal supervision of political expenditures in connection with the election of members of Congress find themselves put in an embarrassing position through having at the same time to applaud the efforts of the Democrats in the House and Senate to transfer control of Senatorial elections entirely to the states. When the campaign expenses publicity bill was under consideration in the House the Southern Democrats, who were then openly planning to vest the states with exclusive jurisdiction over elections for Senators, were thrown into a panic by the introduction of an amendment extending the provisions of the bill to cover Senatorial primaries. Many Northern and Western Democrats did not understand the political motive for non-interference with Senatorial elections and voted for the amendment, which was carried and had to be rejected later after Speaker Clark and Mr. Underwood had done sufficient missionary work among the uninformed and erring brethren.  
The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has amended the House bill so as to include Senatorial primaries as well as elections made in the legislatures. Mr. Bailey and other Democrats opposed the extension because they held that nothing should be done to interfere with state control of the processes by which Senators are chosen. But Northern Democratic newspapers which have been demanding more rigorous and sweeping federal campaign publicity laws and yet favoring a complete renunciation of federal jurisdiction, so far as the election of Senators is concerned, are in a quandary. "The Philadelphia Record" has made many appeals in behalf of a rigid and all-inclusive federal campaign publicity law as thoroughgoing as the recently enacted law in New Jersey. But it cannot escape feeling that it is out of harmony with itself in asking Congress both to use its power to regulate Senatorial elections and to abandon it. Our Philadelphia contemporary said on the day when the proposed direct elections amendment to the Constitution was approved by the Senate:

their election—possibly two or three years after, for inquiring into the validity of a Senator's title is a tedious process. But that power would be extremely limited compared with the power to prescribe conditions in accordance with which elections for Senators shall be held and expenditures shall be accounted for. The second method fights corruption all along the line before it has a chance to do its deadly work. The first only fights it in detail after its work is accomplished. Yet "The Record" is willing to pin its faith to the scattering and less effective method simply because the politicians of certain Southern states want to make the election of Senators a purely domestic and non-federal transaction.

**"THE WORLD" AND MURPHY.**

Our neighbor "The World" announced yesterday morning that Murphy "has been in command of the Democratic party in this state ever since the Rochester convention was held. He nominated Mr. Dix for Governor. He nominated the rest of the ticket." When did "The World" learn these things? Did it know them all along or did it find them out? During the campaign The Tribune asserted that Murphy was in control of the Democratic convention at Rochester and that he nominated Mr. Dix and the rest of the ticket. But "The World" then rebuked us sternly. For example, on October 3 it said:

The chaste but immaculate Tribune is shocked to think of Murphy as "the source of Mr. Dix's nomination."

And it went on to declare that Mr. Dix was being made the object of a "campaign of hypocrisy and false pretences." A little later it seized upon a letter put forth to meet the charge that Murphy had personally selected Mr. Dix, which said that his nomination was due to the suggestion of Mayor Gaynor. It observed:

So it was Mayor Gaynor who suggested the nomination of John A. Dix for Governor. What becomes of all Mr. Roosevelt's eloquence and rhetoric? What becomes of Murphy and Room 212?

Was it aware then that Murphy had "nominated" Mr. Dix for Governor? And again, on November 3, it quoted and indicated its entire belief in Mayor Gaynor's declaration that Mr. Dix was not selected or nominated "by any political leader hereabouts." Indeed, "The World" during the campaign would not only have its readers believe that Murphy did not nominate but that he could not have nominated Mr. Dix. On October 15 it said:

Murphy's influence is slight. Murphy cannot even control the city of New York, to say nothing of the State of New York.

Upon this point it has changed its opinion, for it now says that Murphy does control the State of New York, that he chose the United States Senator recently elected, organized the Legislature and tells it what bills to pass and is the power behind the Governor. So great does it feel Murphy's power and influence to be that it regards him as an obstacle to his party's national prospects. "Shall Murphy cost the Presidency?" It asks in anguished tones. If he does, how can "The World" excuse itself for its share of responsibility? If it did not know during the campaign what it now knows—namely, that Murphy nominated Mr. Dix and was in command of the party—it might easily have learned it. The facts were notorious and the result was easy to foresee. In helping to fasten Murphy upon the state by shutting its eyes to his power for evil "The World" incidentally fastened him upon his party. There is indeed reason now for it to cry out in alarm.

**A BRAZEN LEGISLATURE.**

One respect in which this Legislature differs from its predecessors is in its utter indifference to public opinion. In previous years widespread and general condemnation was generally sufficient to defeat bad measures. But not so this year. The Tribune's Albany correspondent in giving the programme of the Democratic leaders for this week incidentally illustrates the remarkable vitality of atrocious legislation at Albany this year. On the determination of the party to pass the Levy election bill the wholesale criticism of the entire state has had not the slightest effect. Not a voice has been raised in favor of the bill and it has not a redeeming feature, yet it is "on the slate." Persistence in the plan to put through the Highway Commission bill might be set down to the Governor's desire to be able to point to some "constructive legislation." The Governor perhaps prefers to secure unpopular legislation rather than to stand empty-handed before the state. But what a brazen attitude is revealed in the determination to pass the bills legislating out of office the Canal Advisory Board and the Court of Claims! These are mere patronage grab bills of the basest sort. No shadow of excuse exists for either of them. Their nature has been exposed to the entire state, and they have evoked universal condemnation. Even the Democratic Attorney General denounced the plan to oust the Court of Claims judges and fill their places with Democrats.

**A SUBWAY NUISANCE.**

The promise is made that the new subway will be much better ventilated than those now existing. They ought to be, for there can be no question that the existing subways leave much to be desired in that respect. In hot weather instead of being, as was fondly expected, cellarlike in coolness they are often overlike in heat, and at most times the air is ill smelling and lacking in vitalizing qualities. These unsatisfactory conditions exist despite the fact that with the ostensible purpose of correcting them there has been committed what we must regard as a serious imposition if nothing worse upon the general public. We refer to the construction of ventilating gratings in street sidewalks. In many places for considerable distances the major parts of the sidewalks have been transformed into open griddons, which are always unpleasant and often positively dangerous to walk upon. Able-bodied persons are in peril of slipping on the smooth and polished edges of thin iron slats, while those who for some infirmity are compelled to use walking sticks or crutches cannot walk upon them at all, but must get out into the roadway or struggle for a place on the narrow strip of flagging which is left. Such traps have been placed in the sidewalks of the most frequented thoroughfares, such as Broadway and Park Row in Manhattan and Fulton street in Brooklyn. Their extension ought to be absolutely forbidden, and the removal of those which now exist and the restoration of a decent sidewalk ought to be considered. If some private individual or corporation

had constructed them for the ventilation of vaults, prompt legal action to abate the nuisance would unquestionably have been taken. It may well be asked why such a nuisance and peril to the general public should be tolerated just for the sake of saving the subway company the expense of installing in the tubes the system of ventilation which we are now told will be used in the new subways, and which in the tubes under the Hudson River proves quite effective. When each track occupies a separate tube of its own each train acts as a piston to push out foul air in one direction and to draw in fresh air through the station stairways in the other. Where all the tracks are in one common tube there is no such circulation, but the foul air remains and is merely churned and agitated without being renewed. It would, of course, cost something to put tight partitions between the tracks, and we are told to be done in the new subways, but there is reason to think that it would be vastly more effective than this abominable transformation of sidewalks into griddons.

**JEWISH AGRICULTURAL COLONIES IN PALESTINE.**

Two recent debates in the Turkish parliament have served to shed considerable, and favorable, light on the success of the Jewish agricultural colonies established in Palestine since the anti-Semitic outbreaks in Russia and Rumania thirty years ago. The member for Jerusalem, Ruhl el Aldid, opened the discussion with a warning to the government that these colonies were becoming a menace to the state, owing to their systematic striving after complete independence from Turkish rule. He was supported in his attitude by the member for Damascus, who went so far as to predict the creation of "a second Crée" in the heart of the province. An Armenian and a Bulgarian member took up the defence of the Jewish colonists, first of all by ridiculing the notion of a danger consisting of a handful of industrious agriculturists in a state that commands an army of 1,000,000 men. But they went further, and proved, in part by the admissions of their opponents themselves, that the colonies had become valuable economic assets of the province, benefiting not only their members but the surrounding native population as well.

The charge of striving after complete independence brought against the Jewish colonists consisted of three counts: Their custom of submitting all matters of dispute to arbitrators chosen by themselves. Instead of appealing to Turkish courts of justice; their independent habit of constructing and maintaining highways at their own cost, instead of waiting for the government's dilatory officials to do this, and, finally, their no less practical and useful organization of a postal service of their own, independent of the untrustworthy Turkish postoffice department. On this last charge, the only serious one of the three, the anti-Semitic member for Jerusalem was forced to admit that it would be a very good thing indeed if the Jewish postal service were generally introduced into Palestine. He was also forced to concede that the colonies were models of public order under the Turkish law.

These Jewish colonies, between thirty and forty in number, now cultivate some 75,000 acres of land and consist of approximately 8,000 souls. Originally viticulture was their main industry, but the results proving unprofitable the colonists turned to the growing of oranges, almonds, olives and cereals instead, succeeding in the very first in these later undertakings. It is no doubt due to the agricultural school established at Jaffa forty years ago by the Alliance Israélite Universelle that the plantations of the colonies have become models of modern agricultural methods. What is more, they have also rendered great service through afforestation, especially in swampy tracts. Their schools are excellent, and they support competent physicians and good hospitals. The debate served in the end to bring out the value of the Jewish colonies as civilizing rural centres, whose influence is already markedly noticeable in the improved material condition and ways of husbandry of the surrounding natives.

The motive for an attack so easily refuted must remain a mystery, but it has served at least to bring to light some interesting and most encouraging information concerning the Jewish colonies in Palestine.

**VACATION TIME.**

The crops, the business outlook, the trust cases, politics—all these are topics of conversation still; but the question of real importance at this season is, "Where are you going to spend your vacation?" It is asked with genuine interest; it is answered with enthusiasm born of visions of leisurely mornings and restful afternoons, of oblivion of the daily round, of sunshine and leafy nooks, of hammocks and fishing rods and golf sticks, of lazily floating canoes, perhaps, and filled sails, of long stretches of clean sand and white sea spray or of the majesty of mountains.

It is perhaps the most vital question which the businessman on earth is annually called upon to settle. Upon the wisdom of the answer depends our undiminished efficiency, our ability to continue with renewed vitality the struggle for life and progress. Many there be who leave the answer to the hazard of the last moment, but the wise take counsel in time. An early decision, a timely completion of arrangements, produce a preliminary tranquillity of mind that may be counted as part of the benefits of the vacation itself.

Crowded transatlantic steamers notwithstanding, the overwhelming majority of Americans seek America first in their vacations, and continue to see it from year to year, each in his own vicinity, within easy distance of the scene of his labors. Ours is not the ideal climate for protracted summer travel, except by water, but it is the ideal climate for summer rest. Nature's tones of forest and meadow, of mountain and sea, are at our doors wherever our lot is cast. And it is rest we need, rather than novelty, of which we get an endless succession in our daily life at home. It may be the arduous rest of youth, with its strenuous sports, the quieter open-air activities of maturity, or the poet's hark and leaf of bread beneath the bough.

The choice of a vacation spot is not a difficult one, wide though it be, nor is it an unpleasant task to go roaming in advance through the tempting offers of retreat in the columns of the press. The secret of it lies in an early decision, a tranquil assurance that all arrangements have been made when the man locks his desk and the woman her trunks on the eve of departure. Children may be trusted to find happiness anywhere. There is the golden gift of creating it

for themselves out of material that their elders have lost the power to see.

**MONEY AND BUSINESS.**

Measured by payments through clearing houses, the volume of general business throughout the country is increasing, while the same thing is reflected in current railroad tonnage, which is heavier than that reported a few weeks ago and well up to the average for this period in 1910. Total clearings last week increased more than 7 per cent, as compared with the same time a year ago, all important centres showing gains, with the exception of Chicago, where an important decline was recorded. Bank exchanges and railroad earnings are trade barometers; also the iron and steel industry, which presents unmistakable signs of growing orders from consumers. The actual volume of business in the United States is still below producing capacity, but the tendency is in the direction of improvement in demand, which, of course, will become more pronounced when it is possible to determine the outcome of the year's harvests. A varied assortment of crop rumors appears at this period of the year, generally bearing the hallmark of stock market bears and grain market bulls, and in the present instance the so-called advisers suggest starvation and famine on the farms. Fortunately, however, the "crop killers" know little of actual conditions, which, according to competent authorities, are, as a rule, extremely promising. It should be borne in mind that lack of moisture in one section and too much heat in another quarter do not mean that the enormous agricultural acreage as a whole is affected.

**THE TALK OF THE DAY.**

The city bacteriologists of Chicago have made a collection of public drinking cups from hotels, schools, stores and railway stations, and have, with a view to proving their uncleanliness, made bacteriological and microscopic examinations from them. They found germs of many varieties and specimens of diphtheria and pneumonia. Pigs were inoculated with these germs, and all those which were treated with the pus germs developed fatal abscesses. Many positive tests were also made with the diphtheria cultures. The secretary of the Illinois Board of Health, writing on the same subject, says: "The public drinking cup is as antiquated as the ducking stool and the inquisition; people never think of eating from public plates or wearing public clothes or smoking public cigars."

Mrs. Gramercy—The number of buttons that present styles call for is a blessing in disguise.

Mrs. Park—It quite agrees with you. It's now possible to spend two hours dressing without wasting your time.

One of the cars of a suburban train which came into the Grand Central terminal a few days ago had its usual complement of first-class passengers, but many of them were standing, although a number of seats were unoccupied. The conductor, unable to account for the case, asked one of the standing men why he didn't sit down, and was told that the child sitting in the centre of the deserted part of the car had the whooping cough. The child was coughing, and its mother, blind to the small panic created by the youngster's evident distress, was slapping the little one on the back vigorously. She was the last to leave the car, and when told how the child's malady had originated the other passengers said: "Whooping cough nothing!" The kid swallowed a piece of chewing gum.

"The people in these foreign hotels," said the young tourist, "have the queerest ways of ever seen."

"What's the matter now?"

"Why, I just now asked the clerk in the Hotel de Ville, in Paris, and he replied that the Russian interpreter was out. I'd like to know what connection he had with the war between the two 'Lip-plinches'."

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Wigwag—What is her capacity?

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Maud—His creditors.—Denver Times.

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Official of Anti-Cigarette League Finds a Text in News Item.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
The following news item from Manchester, Conn., appeared in the New York papers:

"The police here have a puzzling case in Edward Ruda, a child of ten, who has confessed to a dozen carefully planned robberies which occurred recently. The lad is too young to be admitted to any institution in the state and he has not been arrested, although the police declare that his extraordinary criminal tendencies make it imperative that he be kept in custody, and the police assert that his addiction to this habit has so weakened his moral sense that he really does not know right from wrong."

Very probably the larger number of those who read this bit of news would dismiss it from their minds as one of the queer happenings of our complicated social conditions. But is not this a matter worthy of our thoughtful consideration? Does it mean nothing to our future citizenship that there is placed constantly within the reach of our boys of four years of age the opportunity of forming a habit that has the power to "weaken his moral sense so that he really does not know right from wrong?"

Who is to be held responsible for allowing children to become addicted to the cigarette habit at the age of four? Is it the parents, the manufacturers or the dealers? Is it necessary that our boys—yes, and girls, too—should become slaves of a habit that wrecks them physically, mentally and morally, in order that a lucrative business may be continued and dividends divided?

Dr. Quackenbush, in a recent interview, stated for publication: "There is an alarming increase of the cigarette habit among the boys and girls of the public schools. I have never had so many cases as in the last three or four months. Recently I have treated a little eleven-year-old boy, and have also had several little girls who were slaves to the habit. I cannot think of a more menacing evil than this, and I am doing everything in my power to stop it."

Who is to be held responsible? With its nerve-wrecking, vice and crime breeding, life and property destroying propensities, that further contribution to our civilization may we expect from the cigarette?

out a case. Yet to most persons the demonstration will give no pain. It is an idea over a century old, but still popular, that the limitation put upon hasty amendment is one of the Constitution's most valued features.

The opening of another playground on the East Side is an event of importance in the life of the city. We cannot have too many of them.

Politics in Panama has taken a queer turn, with the chief rivalry for the next presidential nomination between Dr. Arrosemena and Dr. Porras. Those gentlemen are both Liberals, and not long ago were the closest of friends and political partners, fighting vigorously against the Conservatives. Now they appear to be rivals, the veteran Dr. Arrosemena inclining toward what may be called conservative liberalism and enjoying a prospect of support from the Conservative party, while the younger Dr. Porras is far more radical. The gratifying features of the case are that both candidates are men of high character and undoubted ability and patriotism, and that their rivalry is confined strictly within constitutional limits. Revolutions are out of fashion in that interesting little corner of Latin America.

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Who is to be held responsible? With its nerve-wrecking, vice and crime breeding, life and property destroying propensities, that further contribution to our civilization may we expect from the cigarette?

Should not all right-thinking people unite in demanding the extermination of this pest of society?

The Anti-Cigarette League has a well defined plan of action against this cigarette evil and invites the co-operation of the public to insure success. Full particulars will be forwarded on request to the general secretary.

LEONARD L. LYONS,  
General Secretary Anti-Cigarette League,  
No. 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, June 23, 1911.

**THE TRIBUNE AND MEXICO.**

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: I trust I may be permitted to express my appreciation for the able, just and highly intelligent fashion in which the New York Daily Tribune has dealt with the Mexican situation.

I know Mexico rather well, having lived there between five and six years, when I was associated in an editorial capacity with "The Mexican Herald." I was also a member of the party of newspaper men who visited Mexico as guests of the government last fall. I have found the news of Mexico, as reported by The Tribune, reasonable and accurate, and have the greatest admiration for the editorial comment.

WALLACE GILLPATRICK,  
New York, June 20, 1911.

**INFORMATION FOR A CITIZEN.**

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: I have read with interest the letter from your correspondent, "A Citizen of the United States," in which a question is asked as to whether ambassadors from this country should be called ambassadors of the United States or American ambassadors. I believe the latter title is frequently in error used by both ambassadors, ministers and consuls, but to designate our representatives as such is as much an error as to speak of the President as the American President or for Russia or England to have its ambassadors, ministers and consuls designate themselves European, instead of using the name of the country to which they belong.

In answer to your correspondent as to what description should be given him in view of his birth, etc., I should designate him as a naturalized citizen of the United States of British birth.

G. A.  
New York, June 24, 1911.  
[The use of the title American by diplomatic representatives of the United States is not an "error." "American Embassy" and "American Legation" are official designations used by order of the State Department.—Ed.]

**MONIS FORMALLY RESIGNS**

French President May Ask M. Caillaux to Head New Cabinet.

Paris, June 25.—No decision has yet been taken with reference to the formation of a new French Cabinet. Immediately on his return from Rouen this morning President Fallières visited Premier Monis, who is still confined to his room as the result of injuries received at the start of the Paris-Madrid aeroplane race several weeks ago. M. Monis tendered to the President his resignation of the Cabinet. In doing so he indicated that Joseph Caillaux, the designated Minister of Finance, in his opinion, was best fitted to succeed in the organization of a new ministry.

During the course of the day President Fallières, in accordance with the usage prescribed by the constitution in such circumstances, conferred with his advisers, the presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, but the strictest reserve was maintained as to the result of these conferences. It is generally believed that M. Caillaux will be summoned and invited to the Elysée Palace to-morrow to form a cabinet. It is pointed out in political circles that the defeat of the government on Friday on a matter foreign to the general policy of the government in no way implies a change in the government programme, and M. Caillaux is considered on all sides best qualified to carry on the policy of the ministry, of which he was a member.

The government was defeated in the Chamber of Deputies Friday on a question relative to the supreme command of the army in case of war. The Deputies voted against the government, 218 to 221. The Monis Cabinet was formed on March 2 last, following the resignation of the Brand Ministry on February 27. M. Caillaux is in his forty-ninth year, and was Minister of Finance in the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet (1903-1905), returning to the post of Minister under M. Clemenceau (1906-1908) and under M. Monis in March last. The taxation of incomes measure, which has been before the chamber for several years, was elaborated by him. He is a Deputy for the Department of the Sarthe, and has long passed for one of the most ambitious men in French public life.

**FISHER SHOCKS THE ENGLISH**

Prime Minister of Australia Talks Plainly to Financiers.

London, June 19.—Andrew Fisher, who in the early 80's left Scotland, where he worked as a pit boy, to seek employment in the mines of Australia, and is now back as Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, has been shocking the English by his outspokenness and his support of ideas which here are considered almost anarchistic.

Mr. Fisher is no respecter of persons. His speech in which he attacked James Keir Hardie for that gentleman's opposition to armaments, showed that the ideas of Australian and English labor leaders differ radically. Now he has been speaking in even plainer terms to London financiers who have interests in Australia.

A deputation from commercial owners of large estates in Australia, headed by a man who is protesting against the new Australian land tax, which aims at breaking up large estates. The spokesman of the deputation said the tax would keep capital out of Australia.

Mr. Fisher's reply was, "You don't know what you are talking about," and then proceeded to show how, in his mind, the large real estate owner retarded the progress of a country by tying up his land and holding it for speculation.

Mr. Fisher is a Scotchman, and declined all titles and degrees offered him. He did not appear at Oxford, which was to vote a degree upon him in common with other Prime Ministers, and he declined a degree offered by Cambridge. The reason he gave was that, having no education to speak of, it would not be a compliment to the universities to accept the proffered honors.

**MIDDIES' GOODBY TO IRELAND**

Will Be Said To-morrow—Kiel the Next Stopping Place.

Queenstown, June 25.—The United States battleships Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts, with the Naval Academy midshipmen aboard, which arrived here last Sunday night, will sail for Kiel on Tuesday. The officers and men have greatly enjoyed their visit and express regrets that they are obliged to leave so soon.

Commander Robert E. Coontz, who is in command of the squadron, gave an "at home" aboard the Iowa, while the officers were entertained by Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cooke at a garden party given in their home. To-day the ships were open to the public and were visited by thousands. Baseball teams composed of American bluejackets played an exhibition game.

**NEW FRENCH PLAYS**

Vanderem's "Cher Maître" and Nigod's "Monsieur de Preux."

Paris, June 14.

Several excellent plays have cropped up at the tip end of the Paris theatrical season. Foremost among these is "Cher Maître," a